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DEDICATION CEREMONY  
GREGG M. SINCLAIR LIBRARY  
University of Hawaii

MAY FOURTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTY-SIX

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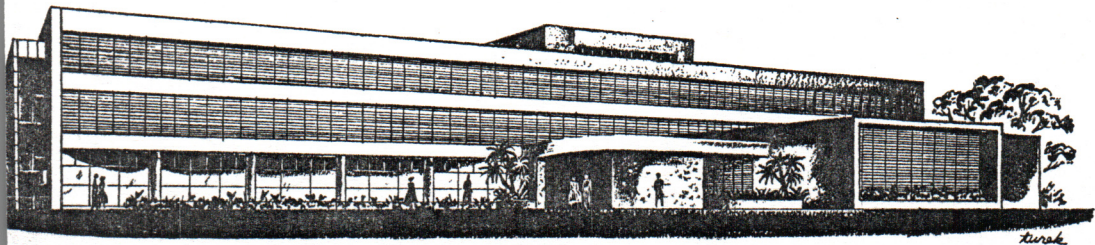
Ben Hayashi, Ltd.

## PROGRAM

INVOCATION . . . . .	THE REVEREND SAMUEL A. KEALA Pastor, Kaumakapili Protestant Church
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	PHILIP E. SPALDING Chairman, Board of Regents
ADDRESS . . . . .	J. E. WALLACE STERLING President, Stanford University
DEDICATION . . . . .	MR. SPALDING
RESPONSE . . . . .	GREGG M. SINCLAIR President Emeritus
CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREE . . . . .	PAUL S. BACHMAN President GREGG MANNERS SINCLAIR, DOCTOR OF HUMANITIES

*Reception in the Reserve Book Room immediately following the ceremony.*

Music by Joy Hinc, first violin; Lillian Ikeda, second violin;  
George Gauggel, viola; Ilsa Akau, violoncello.



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## THE GREGG M. SINCLAIR LIBRARY

The new library of the University of Hawaii is today being named for Dr. Gregg M. Sinclair, president of the University of Hawaii from 1942 to 1955. During those years, while he worked to help the University achieve its present high standing, he recognized from the first that a good library is a basic requirement for a good university—that a superior faculty cannot be attracted and held without a superior library. He made it one of his chief objectives that the library should be improved as rapidly as possible. Under his administration the collections were assiduously developed in both range and depth. The stock of bound volumes increased from 144,000 to 264,000; unbound periodicals and pamphlets, from 347,000 to 651,000.

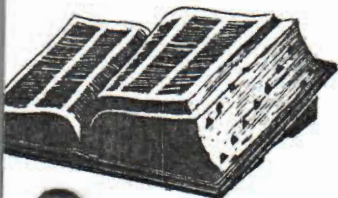
Midway in his term of office, alert to the fact that the old library was outmoded and was rapidly running out of space to accommodate the developing collections and a growing student body, President Sinclair began his campaign for a modern library building—one which would be adequate in size and adapted to present concepts of education. The result of his efforts is this beautiful and functional new structure. It is a fitting tribute that it should be named in his honor—the Gregg M. Sinclair Library. The Territory can be proud of the University's library and of the man whose name it bears.

## THE PLANNING

Planning for the library began in 1951, when the President and the Board of Regents obtained from the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency a loan of \$84,000 for designing the new building. Soon afterwards, the firm of Lemmon, Freeth, and Haines, Architects, was appointed to prepare the plans. The senior member of this firm, Mr. Cyril W. Lemmon, and the University librarian, Dr. Carl G. Stroven, devoted a month to visiting fifteen of the newest university libraries on the mainland. As further preparation for the planning, Mr. William H. Jesse, Director of Libraries at the University of Tennessee, was engaged to study the University's library needs and to make recommendations; and his report to the Board of Regents provided a basis for further study. The Board of Regents selected the site; and the architects, the librarian, the library staff, and the faculty library committee began a series of conferences that continued for nearly a year.

In this cooperative planning, four basic principles were soon agreed upon:

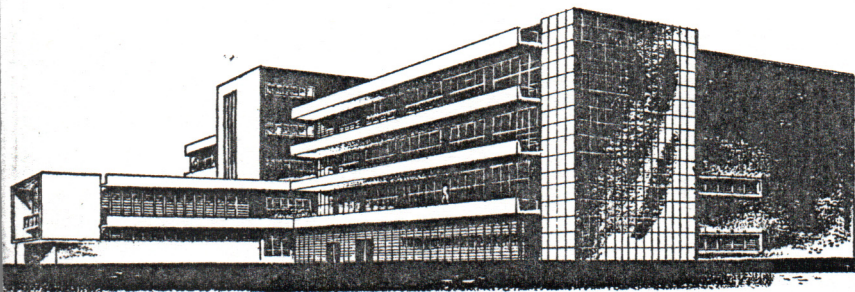
- (1) the building must be adapted to the Hawaiian climate and be made as com-





fortable for readers as possible without air conditioning; (2) its interior arrangement must comply with the requirements of efficient library operation; (3) it must be as flexible as possible, so as to be readily reorganized and adapted to changing conceptions of library service; (4) and, without loss of adequate control, it must make the books and other library materials as accessible and convenient for use as possible. The watchwords, then, were comfort, efficient arrangement, adaptableness, and accessibility.

To provide comfort, the architects designed, instead of the conventional rectangular building, a cross-form building, with a wall of jalousies to catch the prevailing breezes and insure good ventilation; and they specified fluorescent lighting throughout, providing fifty foot-candles of light at desk level. To achieve efficient arrangement, such functionally related units as the reference room, the card catalogue, the circulation desk, and the processing departments were all located on the first floor in close, integrated relation to each other. To insure

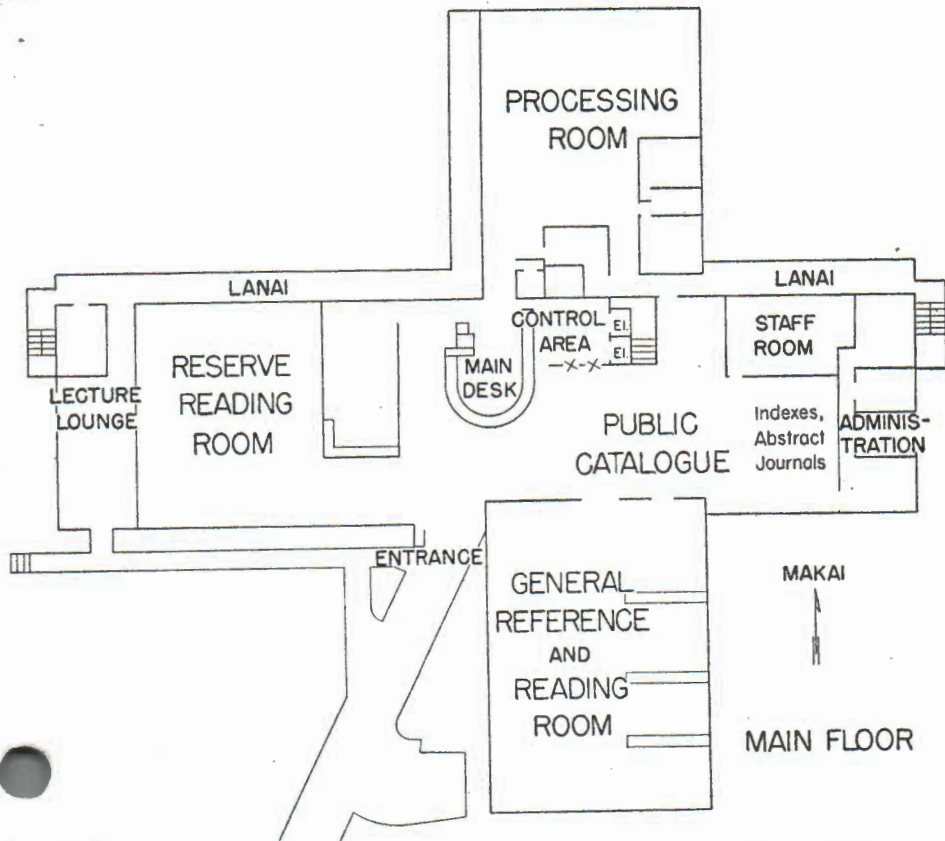




flexibility, the building was designed with as few permanent interior walls as possible, thus permitting changes in function and allotment of space to be made at will. To make the resources of the library completely accessible to the readers, the books and other materials were placed on open shelves, conveniently adjacent to reading areas. Thus the reader, his materials, and the facilities for their use were all brought effectively together.

When, in 1953, the Legislature appropriated \$1,400,000 for the new library, it was possible to determine its size. Since the appropriation was not adequate to provide all the space that had been planned for originally, it was necessary to eliminate one of the upper floors and to reduce the length of the building and the extent of the two wings. The plans were revised accordingly and space was reallocated. The contract was let in June, 1954, to Ben Hayashi, Ltd., and work on the building began the following month. During Christmas vacation, 1955, while the workmen were still laying the floor tiling and setting up the stacks, most of the books and furniture from the old library were moved in with the help of student workers. On the morning of the first day of the present semester, the new library was ready to receive its first patron.

The building contains 117,000 square feet of floor space. It has four stories—a ground floor, a main floor, and two upper floors. It is of modular construction, with the weight borne on columns set  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart in squares. With space for about 600,000 volumes and 800 readers, it has more than twice the capacity of the old library. There is provision for expansion by adding two more floors. These would increase the capacity to nearly a million volumes and 1,200 readers.

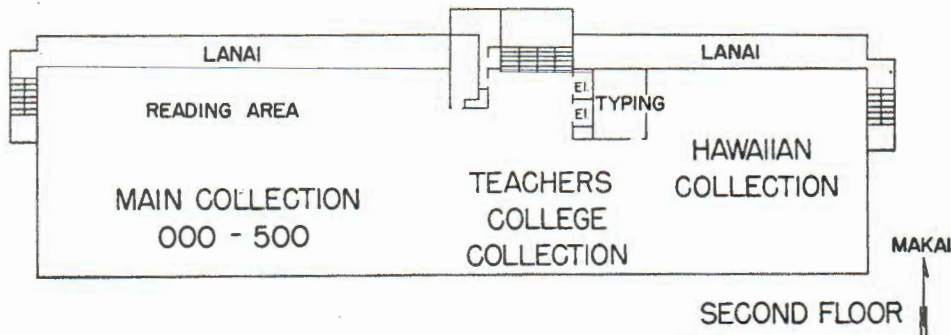


## THE MAIN FLOOR

A broad walk leads from the main concentration of classroom buildings to the inviting entrance, of modern design, on the north facade of the library. One enters, without the impediment of stairs, directly into the spacious lobby, where the central desk is the dominant feature. A short distance from the desk is the public card catalogue, with room to expand—so it is estimated—for sixty years.

To the right is the attractive general reading and reference room, separated from the lobby by a wall composed of glass and Waianae sandstone. Here in this room, large enough to accommodate 200 readers, is the general reference collection, arranged in alcoves, and the current numbers of 1,400 periodicals and newspapers. To the left of the entrance is the reserve room, a large reading room used primarily by lower-division students. Here the reserved materials required chiefly by large lecture classes are available, often in duplicate. Beyond the reserve room, at the extreme east end of the floor, is the lecture-lounge, designed as a room with comfortable chairs for recreational reading and informal gatherings, but now temporarily occupied by the University's stenographic pool.

Not visible from the lobby, but occupying the entire south wing of the main floor, is the processing room, where are performed the important functions of ordering, cataloguing, and preparing that are necessary before a book is ready for use.



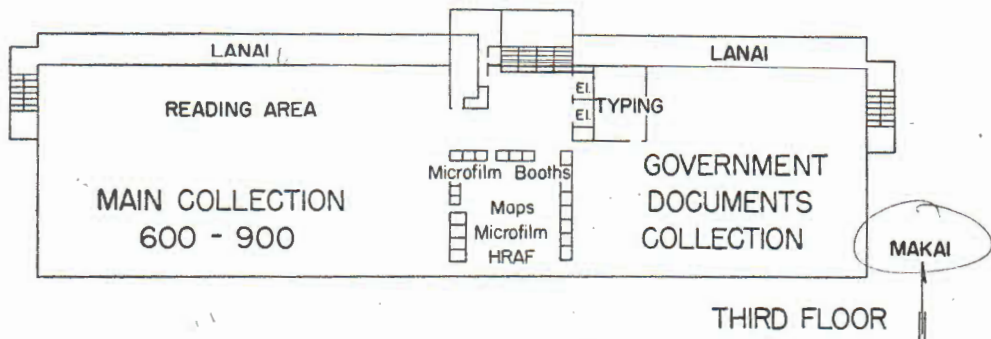
## THE SECOND FLOOR

To have access to the main collections of books, one enters the control area on the main floor and takes the stairs or elevator to the two upper floors. The right half of the second floor is devoted to reader space and that part of the general collection designated by the numbers 000 through 500 in the Dewey Decimal system—including the books in the fields of philosophy, religion, psychology, social sciences, linguistics, and the pure sciences. Unlike most publicly supported university libraries, where the closed-shelf system is the rule, this library permits the student direct access to the books. These are arranged on

open shelves, offering a constant invitation to browse, to sample, and to select. The books and the reading area are adjacent, so that when a student selects the book he wants, he finds a chair and desk conveniently at hand. If he wishes to take the book home with him, he charges it out as he passes through the control point at the central desk as he leaves the building.

At the head of the stairs on the second floor is a special collection in the subject area of education. Numbering about 9,000 volumes, under the charge of a librarian who is a specialist in the field, it serves primarily the students and faculty of the Teachers College and the teachers of the Territory. To the left of the stairs is the Hawaiian Collection. With its 12,000 bound volumes and over 10,000 pamphlets, it is one of the most complete collections on Hawaii in existence. Supervised by an able librarian who has spent many years as a specialist in Hawaiian materials, it performs a valuable service to our students, faculty, and other citizens of the Territory.





## THE THIRD FLOOR

As on the second floor, the area to the right of the stairs on the third floor is entirely taken up with space for readers and with stacks that contain the general collection. In this part of the general collection are the books in the Dewey sequence from 600 through 900, representing the fields of applied sciences, art, literature, biography, and history. The same relationship of open-stack and adjacent reading area is achieved here as on the second floor.

Facing the head of the stairs is an area where three classes of special non-book materials, under the care of a trained librarian, are brought together: More

than 30,000 maps, most of them deposited by the U.S. Army Map Service; microfilm, with equipment for reading it; and the Human Relations Area Files, an extensive compilation of ingeniously cross-filed and indexed materials, on the cultures of many peoples of the world.

To the left of this area is the Government Documents Collection, containing the Federal publications for which the library is the Territory's official depository, and the bulletins of all state agricultural departments and experiment stations. The collection contains 28,000 bound volumes and 225,000 unbound bulletins and pamphlets.

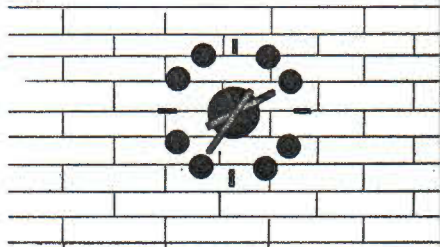


## THE GROUND FLOOR

Below the main floor is a semi-basement, partly above ground, which is occupied chiefly by the extensive files of unbound periodicals, newspapers, and rare books. At the extreme east end of this floor are the offices and library of the Legislative Reference Bureau, with an outside entrance of its own. At the opposite end is the audio-visual department (not yet in operation, for want of a librarian) where provision will be made for listening to records and for viewing sound-motion pictures. In the south wing is the Oriental Collection, containing materials in the Japanese, Chinese, and Korean languages. The collection, comprising 60,000 volumes, is in the charge of a curator. It offers a wealth of material on the history, philosophy, literature, and art of the Orient.







The people who use this library will recognize at once that it is not just a storehouse for books; neither is it only a beautiful creation in stone and glass and concrete. It is designed and operated to function humanistically. The people who work in it, the librarians, who have had so large a part in its conception and planning, are dedicated to the ideal of serving the students, the faculty, and the others who come here in search of what books can give them—whether it be information, knowledge, intellectual stimulation, or simply the recreation of reading for pleasure. In a real sense, they are instructors and research assistants: they teach the students how to use the complex resources

of the library; and with special skills and bibliographic knowledge, they contribute to the investigations of the scientist and the scholar.

The Gregg M. Sinclair Library is an important part of the University of Hawaii. It performs a function essential in the training, the education, and the cultural development of the student. It provides materials basic to research and investigation of scientists and scholars—not only those in the University, but also those in the Territory at large.

The legislators who appropriated the funds for building this library and those who foster the growth and development of its collections and services are to be honored for their vision, for their faith in the University, and for their appreciation of the important part which higher education plays in our society.

PRODUCTION NOTE

*The printing of this brochure was made possible by income from a bequest made to the University Library by Mary Dillingham Frear (1870-1951).*

*Drawings for the brochure were produced under the direction of the Art Department by Michio Kobayashi, Daniel Takamatsu, Nancy Teshima, and Frank Turek.*

